FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1839. [NO. 1166.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Fayetteville Female Seminary

WILL open on Monday the 14th of October, under the personal direction and instruction of Messrs. BAILEY & SPENCER, assisted in every department by able Female Teachers. Mrs. SPENCER will have personal charge of the Elementary classes—and the lady in charge of the Music Department will pay special attention to the cultivation of the voice to accompany the Piano.

October 2, 1839. 65-tf

SCHOOL.

MR. TRIPP'S SCHOOL will commence on Tuesday the 15th of this month.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

THE copartnership between the subscribers has been dissolved. The unsettled business of the concern will be attended to by T. J. Curtis, to whom all demands against the firm will be presented, and all persons indebted to them will make immediate payment.

THO. J. CURTIS,
J. H. MYROVER.

Sept. 30, 1839. 65-4w

A pair of Horses for sale.

A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 7 years old, gentle in harness, will be sold low. Apply at this Office.

October 1. 1839. 65tf

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, 9th October next, under the superintendence of the Rev. Simeon Colton, whose known ability will, it is hoped, secure to the Academy its usual patronage.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1839. 64-*tf.*

The North Carolinian and Wilmington Advertiser, will publish the above till 9th October, and send their accounts to Geo. McNeill, Treasurer.

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR Sale **15,000** fine Morus Multicaulis Trees, from four to six feet high, having numerou branches—they will average at least 100 buds.

The above trees will be sold, deliverable (in all the month of November) either in Raleigh or at any point on the Rail Road, between Petersburg and Raleigh.

For terms &c. inquire at this Office.

Sept. 24, 1839. 64—4w.

Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Presbuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.

E. J. HALE.

Aug. 14, 1839.

WINDOW SASHES PRIMED AND GLAZED,

Venetian Shutter Blinds painted green, Panel Doors primed white, Store and Shop Doors painted in imitation of Oak, &c. &c.,

Delivered on Ship-board at NEW YORK.

			Cents.
8 by 10	best Lake Dunmore	Cylinder glass	10 pr lig't
9 " 12	do	do	15
10 " 12	do	do	17
10 " 14	do	do	22
10 " 16	do	do	24
10 " 18	do	do	27
11 " 14	do	do	24
11 " 16	do	do	27
11 " 18	do	do	30
12 " 14	do	do	28
12 " 16	do	do	32
12 " 18	do	do	36
12 " 20	do	do	38
12 " 22	do	do	40
13 " 16	do	do	34
13 " 18	do	do	38
13 " 20	do	do	42
13 " 22	do	do	46
14 " 16	do	do	36
14 " 18	do	do	40
14 " 20	do	do	44
14 " 22	do	do	48

PANEL DOORS—double and single faced, full moulded, with two, four or six panels, 1¼ inch thick, 15 cents per foot, superficial measure, and 25 cents each door for priming; 1½ inch thick, 20 cents per superficial foot, and priming 25 cents.

DOUBLE SASH DOORS—2½ or 3 inches thick, glazed with French glass, three coats of paint, Grained and Varnished, 50 cents per foot, superficial measure.

ROLLING OR STANDING VENETIAN SHUTTER BLINDS—full moulded on both sides, painted green, with three coats of oil paint, with hinges and fastenings furnished complete, one dollar per foot, measuring the height of blind only.

Charges for boxing Sashes, Doors and Blinds, 3 cents per foot for boards used and no other charges added.

J. C. JOHNSON, *Catskill, N. Y.*
E. W. WILLKINGS,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Sept. 25, 1839. 64-2m.

Miss Bingham's School.

THE next Term will commence on Monday, 7th October.

Sept. 25, 1839. 64-6t.

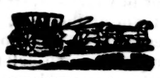
ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.



☞ All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satifaction to Passengers.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser, Cheraw Gazette and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 3 months, and forward their accounts to this Office.

Fayetteville, Aug. 14, 1839. 58-3m.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are respectfully invited to call immediately and settle the same, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH.

Sept. 23, 1839. 64-3wpd

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford he student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of he anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from he number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's ttendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivdent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty
Richmond, May 17th. 1839. 47—6m.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

James Kelly and others *vs.* Archibald Kelly.

[PETITION FOR A DIVISION OF SLAVES.]

YOUR Petitioners state that Daniel Kelly, late of Robeson County, died intestate, and letters of administration issued on his estate—that they are the next of kin to the deceased—that Archibald Kelly, a brother of Intestate, lives in the State of Mississippi, and entitled to a distributive share: Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for five weeks, for said Archibald Kelly to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, to answer, plead, &c., or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 64th year.

SHAD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

September 14, 1839. 64-5w.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Margaret McLauchlan and others *vs.* Charles MacLean, Daniel McLean.

[PETITION FOR THE SALE OF A SLAVE.]

THE Petition states that John McLean, late of Robeson County, died intestate in the year 1838, owning and possessed at the time of his death, besides other property, one negro slave—that John McLean, one of the Petitioners, administered on his estate, and that distribution cannot be made among the heirs and distributees unless the slave be sold—that the two defendants live beyond the limits of the State: Therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer five weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 64th year.

SHAD'H. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

September 16, 1839. 64-5w.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscribers, having a desire to remove to to the West, offer for Sale their Land, lying on Cape Fear River, consisting of about 287 ACRES, with about 70 or 80 Acres under cultivation—about 16 miles above Fayetteville, and on the North East side of the River. Also about 635 ACRES Pinewood Land, well timbered, about 13 miles above Fayetteville; and where we live is a first rate SAW MILL, in good repair—2½ miles from a navigable stream.

The above Land will be offered at private Sale until the 1st of December; if not sold by that time, further notice will be given. Any person, desirous of purchasing good Land, would do well to make application, soon, to John McLeran, who resides on the place, (and examine for themselves,) who will take every pains in showing the Land.

JOHN McLERAN,
CATHARINE COLVIN.

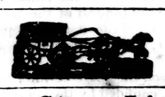
Cumberland County, }
Sept. 3, 1839. } 61-eow1Dec.

GOELICK'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32*tf*



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.
By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 271Ypd

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for th sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

June 5, 1839. 48tf

Fayetteville Female Seminary.

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GUSTAVUS SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. *Spencer* will take the special charge of the *Elementary Department,* in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACH will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.

The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals and Stationary,	1	" "

July 10, 1839. 53tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May, 1839.

POETRY.

A NAME IN THE SAND.—[SELECTED.]

Alone I walked on the ocean strand,
A pearly shell was in my hand,
I stooped and wrote upon the sand
My name, the year, the day;
As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast,
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so, methought, 'twill quickly be
With every mark on earth from me!
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and been to be no more;
Of me, my day, the name I bore,
To leave no track or trace.

And yet with HIM who counts the sands,
And holds the waters in his hands,
I know a lasting record stands
Inscribed against my name
Of all this mortal part has wrought,
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from these fleeting moments caught,
For glory or for shame!

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

[The following is the principal portion of a long communication which has been on hand some weeks, having been received during the Editor's absence, and laid over for want of room. The first part, which we are obliged to omit, discusses the character and tendency of our political institutions. The author then proceeds—]

The only test of public institutions, is their *tendency* to promote the public good, and we, unhesitatingly, affirm the choice of their own officers, as most *tending,* on the whole, to the welfare of a people.

But while this conclusion seems unavoidable, the question occurs—who are those, that are *at liberty* to present themselves as candidates for popular favor! Is the door of admission open to all? To all—we reply—all are, *at liberty,* by *civil right.* But are there no exceptions, on *moral* grounds? Our views, on this question, will be better understood, in discussing the following one.

Ought a minister of the gospel to interfere personally, in the politics of parties?

Religious toleration, is a consequence of the exalted civil liberty we enjoy. Freedom of opinion, is the birthright of our citizens, and the violation thereof, encounters, on the very threshold of our constitution and bill of rights, the sternest opposition. We rejoice that men are left to act on *principle* alone. The connection of Church and State, has happily been dissevered, and Truth, unaided by the faggot or the arm of power, wins her silent way—

without more train
Accompanied, than with her own complete
Perfections; in herself, was all her state,
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes.

All citizens, therefore, stand on equal footing, in the enjoyment of civil rights.

By "moral grounds," we understand, motives of duty, drawn from moral considerations. It is obvious, that such motives exist and daily influence human conduct. An adult, at the baptismal font, assumes obligations, which he is bound to fulfil on *moral* grounds. No *civil* power can, in its very nature, bind him to their observance, nor would any one affirm, that his *civil* rights or privileges, were, at all, impaired by such obligations. A man may, likewise, enter into obligations of such a nature, that their full and proper discharge would demand always his *first* and *chief* attention; yet still, is he only *morally* bound; and because, he was thereby (i. e. morally,) shut out from civil offices, as incompatible with his moral and prior obligations, no one would ever suppose the civil immunities of that man, to have been infringed.

If these premises be granted, as we think they must be, we shall proceed to shew, that a minister of the gospel, has, of all men, that responsibility upon him, which *ought* to debar him from the seeking of political office.

The sentiment of Robert Hall, the most distinguished Baptist minister of modern times, must meet with a ready response on all hands. "The duties of the ministerial character," he remarks, "are of a nature, the most sacred and important;—To them, should be directed, the *first* and *chief* attention of every person, who sustains it, and whatever is found to interfere with those momentous engagements, should be relinquished *as criminal and improper.*" To this test then, we submit the question. Is the "making full proof of one's ministry" consistent with the exercise of civil functions? Is it consistent with the jarrings of political opinions—the distractions of party life and the emulations of an election strife! Is the political career of a minister in harmony with the peculiar graces and amisbilities of the ministerial character! Have those who have run such a course, been, in any way, remarkable, as exemplars of the Christian life, or, on the contrary, ready to vend the bread of life, mixed up with the foul vapours of their own crazed politics! In a word, has the party preacher ever directed his "*first* and *chief*" attention to the duties of his office—has any one ever complained of his *too great* faithfulness in his ministerial functions, or on the other hand, has the zeal for his party eaten him up—his peculiar character—and his all! If after candid reflection, a favorable answer can be returned to these questions, well and good; If office-seeking and Religion, unite so congenially in the Preacher's bosom, pray, let all the preachers become office-seekers. Let preaching office-seekers, and office-seeking preachers abound and their sound go throughout the earth. Let all forsake their flocks, on the mountains, and like the youthful David, go to the camp, with their crooks, eager to win the laurels of party. Surely if one—why not all—and if all, why, all the better. A Theocracy is no bad thing; and, no doubt, heaven will grant, to its chosen servants, to see visions and to dream dreams of "democracy" —"the rights of the people," and of impending curses in store for the Whigs. What a fine medium of communication, these preaching demagogues would be to a party, with the upper (lower!) regions. Very fine, we must declare.

But, seriously, we deprecate the meddling of ministers personally with politics, for their own sake, as well as that of others. It bodes them no good thus to sacrifice ministerial worth, at the shrine of party. They never can realize the responsibility of their sentinel-ship, who thus desert their post, when the howlings of the storm without warn them of danger, who plunge into the heated furnace, themselves, when, by the soothing voice of remonstrance or mediation, they were bound to assuage the flames of exasperated passion.

There are yet other considerations, besides personal, that deserve attention. What may not a congregation expect from their minister? What relation does he hold to his people! A congregation may expect a supreme devotion to the peculiar offices of his calling; and are those duties so few or so inconsiderable that new duties of a new calling may encroach with ease on the time, properly intended for them? The relation, in which he stands, is that of a pastor—can he, then, turn himself, consistently with that character, into the Protean shape of a politician, when he ought to be levelling prejudice against the Gospel and declaring the heavenly message he professes to bear? Does he think his studies to be of so trivial a character, that they need all the embellishment of the gaudy trim of a democratic politician! Truly, he must have disturbed the dust only, of divinity lore, if such be his conclusion. Has he forgotten the golden mines which have employed, for ages, the choicest geniuses of God's endowment? Has he forgotten all those precious stores of learning, "purged seven times, in the refiner's fire," which men, of every name, continue to explore with unwearied industry and increasing zeal? Where are his eyes, that he overlooks the gems and jewels in the costly casket of divine science? Where is his soul, that it is not absorbed in the devout contemplations which filled the breasts of departed saints or the sublime effusions, that burst from the lips of the learned and eloquent of old, touched with the coal of divine inspiration? Has he forgotten his Bible! a neglect of which, wrung from the lips of the dying Grotius—that pathetic exclamation, "Heu! quam perdidi vitam!" Verily, he turns, with reason, from *such* studies, to the *profound meditations* of the party politician; with too much reason, we fear; for his taste declares him unfit for the ennobling pursuits of a minister of the Gospel.

But farther;—How can a minister, dabbling in the froth of parties, except to conciliate to his doctrines, a congregation of opposite sides in politics? A minister, who may have taken an active part in the conflict of parties, evidently appears before a mixed audience, under a great and serious disadvantage. He knows not how far prejudice against him, may obstruct the reception of the preached gospel and turn the mind from its intrinsic worth to grosser and adventitious considerations. Awful situation! if that prejudice, has been unnecessarily incurred by him—and, we ask, by mingling in the strife of parties, does he not expose himself to the charge? But we content ourselves, with the simple question, "Would he not, as a public minister *do more good,* in the presence of an *unprejudiced* assembly? if so, he is bound by the most solemn ties, to confine himself to his proper functions. "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine nor any thing, whereby thy brother *stumbleth* or is *offended* or is *made weak.*" And with tenfold force, is this "good thing" binding on a professed minister.

Briefly mentioning the disgrace which such mongrel ministers, as we allude to, reflect on the denomination of which they are members, we ask, what if such conduct became general? what if, as a nation, we were famous for our party ministers! Bitterly would we rue the day bitterly, would we cry out at the unholy alliance between the altar and the symbols of party. A nation's wail would announce the evils under which it labored. A new science would spring into existence—the science of Politico-Theology, and its votaries would be thronging the Halls and the Sanctuary, and the crest of party would be seen reddening and swelling, where once the white robe of peace fluttered in the breeze, and the dove from heaven, hovered around with her olive branch. Where could "brotherly unity" dwell amid such discordant elements? what security, amid the general confusion, have we, that the pulpit would not become the rostrum of political eloquence, and our Holy Bible, the common engine, from which to fling at refractory opponents, the poisoned darts and the curses of Almighty vengeance? Once let us, as a nation, confounded the characters of minister and politician, and we say emphatically, *there is no security, in this free nation, against the wildest extravagance of fanaticism and malignant rancor.*

Even in England, the land of Church establishment, the Clergy (by Statute of George III,) are prohibited from prostituting the dignity of their stations, in securing a seat in the popular department of the nation. This inhibition is enforced by a penalty of £300, with other disablements.

If we revert to the primitive ages of the Church, we shall remark the same jealous vigilance over the honor of the Clerical character. We learn from the antiquities of the christian Church, that the Clergy were discharged from civil offices "because the duties of Church and State were not thought well consistent in one and the same person." And thus Constantine expresses himself in a law, directed to the Proconsul of Africa, recorded by Eusebius, which bears date Anno 312, "our pleasure is that all those in your province who minister in the Catholic Church, who are commonly called the Clergy, be exempted from all public offices whatsoever, that they may not *be let or hindered in the performance of divine service by any sacrilegious distraction;*"—and this law is thus afterwards mentioned by the Proconsul, in a letter to Constantine—"that by the kind indulgence of his majesty, the Clergy were exempt from all manner of offices, that they might, *with due reverence, attend divine service.*" So that it appears the primitive Clergy, "by kind indulgence," were free from the distractions incident to foreign offices. Subsequently, laws were enacted in pursuance of the same design, to keep the Clergy strict and constant to their duty. They were prohibited from following any secular employment. Among the Apostolic Canons there are three to this purpose, one of which says, no bishop, presbyter or deacon shall take upon him any worldly cares *under pain of degradation.*" Another says, "no bishop or presbyter shall concern himself in any secular offices or administrations, that he may have more time to attend the needs and business of the Church; and this *under the same penalty of degradation.*" The third says, "a bishop, presbyter or deacon that busies himself in any secular office and is minded to hold both a place in the Roman Government and an office in the Church, *shall be deposed;* for the things of Cæsar belong to Cæsar, and the things of God to God." In these several quotations, we perceive the dignity of ministerial character to be asserted and amply vindicated. The spirit of the laws is founded on the word of God —"for the things of Cæsar belong to Cæsar, and the things of God to God." The ancient Clergy were well aware of the absorbing interest of secular pursuits over the nature of man, and of the necessity of maintaining, in heavenly purity, the vestal garments of the Church. They knew, that brushing amid crowds, their virgin whiteness would be sullied with earthly stains. Hence their jealousy—their vigilance.

And why should not such holy caution be imitated by modern sectaries, of whatever sort? Do they so far surpass in Christian attainments the Evangelical Clergy of old, that they can afford to carry on successfully two battles at the same time—one against the devil himself, the other against a hostile party in politics? "Natives and sons of Heaven," as they profess themselves to be, we would still recommend "caution" as the safer policy. By grasping at too much, they may lose the whole. When have a meddling political Clergy attracted that real respect and awe which the Clergy, as such, deserve, and which an enlightened community will always award? When have they ever gained, in the end, by exceeding their proper sphere, or consenting to be the sport and dupe of ambitious and interested demagogues? Never. Or if they have mounted into temporary importance, it is only that they may sink the lower in their fall. "Consuesse enim Deos immortales, quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, quos ulcisci velint, his secundiores interdum res et diuturniorem impunitatem concedere."

Let such preachers of the Gospel study the "parson," as painted by the chaste and beautiful pencil of Cowper, or in the bold sketch of Dryden's muse, and they will find other tastes and other pursuits, described as the genial atmosphere of the faithful pastor. They will behold, as in a glass, the exact delineations of Truth.

But, after all, it will be inquired—would you exclude ministers *altogether,* from interest in the affairs of government? We answer, by no means; but so far only, as is inconsistent with the "first and chief" end of their ministry;—"There is no profession," observes Robert Hall, "which occupies the mind so fully, as not to leave many intervals of leisure, in which objects that lie out of its immediate province, will have a share of our attention; and I see not why these periods of recess may not be employed with as much dignity and advantage in acquiring an acquaintance with the principle of government, as wasted in frivolous amusement or an inactive indolence." Political science may be cultivated, in perfect consistency, with the discharge of clerical duty. Government, as it is a contrivance for securing the freedom and happiness of man, should never be regarded with indifference, by any set of men. *Principles* may be acquired with ease and dignity. The whole compass of social duties, deserves the patient attention of every minister, and surely, the great and momentous truths, connected with the origin, progress, and establishment of civil institutions, open an unbounded expanse to the inquisitive mind. The science of human government, next to the divine, is most worthy of the homage of gifted intellects. The history of the human race, under the different aspects of civil administrations, in the various ages of the world, contrasted with that history, under our own civil polity, must ever be a topic of investigation equally interesting and instructive. Human nature will be beheld, like the shifting scenes of a Magic Lantern—yet the spectator will be surprized to discern his own features of character, constantly flitting before his vision. The grand truths, which a proper study of the science of politics would unfold, must ensure to that science, not only the attention of profound statesmen, but of those ministers of the gospel, who aim to promote their "first and chief" end, by the graceful embellishments and solid attainments of human learning. Paley was a statesman, a moral and natural philosopher and a divine, yet his ministerial character was never merged into the mazes of secular pursuits.

These hints are suggested principally to give a clue to a full answer of the question, "Would you exclude ministers *altogether* from interest in the affairs of government?"—All inquiries proposed, or that can be properly proposed, are perfectly compatible with the shade and leisure of retirement. It behooves a minister to keep pace with the improvement of the age and to make a due and impartial decision on the great matters of government; but where is his judgment so likely to be biassed, as in the seven times heated furnace of party conflict? "Oh! what a falling off is there!" when a preacher of peace mingles in the turmoil and rivalries of elections, in the strife, bickerings and rant of factions, in the vortex of passion, prejudice and worldly excitement! And for what end? Lord Bacon denounces the mixture of philosophy and Religion, as sure to give birth to an heretical religion and a false philosophy. And, with equal certainty, will a confusion of their offices, engender a sorry politician and a contemptible minister. Politicians becoming ministers, and ministers politicians!!—confusion worse confounded!

But surely, the appropriate sphere of a spiritual pastor, is large enough to give full scope to the patriotic fervor of his soul. Though not civilly incapacitated, he yet sustains a weight of peculiar obligation which is totally incompatible with the holding of civil offices especially when those offices can be obtained only through an exciting ordeal of popular courtship. But the felicity of the minister consists in the fact, that by fulfilling those very obligations, he advances, most of all men, the real welfare of his country. Christianity is the nursery of freedom, and the diffusion of its genuine principles strengthens all the ramparts of national existence. The Christian dispensation seeks to beautify and restore the fallen edifice of man—who then are the real lovers of their country but those who most contribute to that magnificent result? Patriotism, in the exercise of the functions of religion, will find herself stimulated to active good; virtue will feel a renovated vigor; genius will submit to wholesome restraint, and guided by holy inspiration, will diffuse her mildest radiance through the cottage and the hamlet. No one has more opportunity of doing good to his country, than the modest minister of Religion, within the appropriate duties of his office. He will scorn the attractions that tempt him from his holy walk, and intrenched behind the consecrated altar of God, feeling the lofty elevation of one conscious of his heavenly message, his soul will rise on the wings of devout thought and rebuke the vain cares of the world. In the words of the ancient priests—"Procul, procul, este profani."

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Silk Factories in Philadelphia.—Mr. Wilbank, No. 262 Market street, has a loom at work from which he has produced an extensive variety of silken fabrics. He purchases all the cocoons and reeled silk which offers, which is not the fiftieth part of the quantity wanted.—The Philadelphia Silk Culture and Manufacturing Company in Stamper's Alley, confine their operations to sewing silk, and purchase all the domestic silk of fair quality which they can procure, and prefer it to the foreign article: and are obliged as yet to depend chiefly upon the latter. A third manufactory has been established by Messrs. Haldoom & Williamson at the S. E. corner of Ninth and Carpenter streets, which has also hitherto confined its operations to sewing silk. They run 72 spindles, driven by horse power, and get ready sale for all the sewing silk they can prepare. These facts we find stated in the Silk Farmer.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.

See the article on the subject extracted below from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. There is surely enough circumstances adduced in that article to excite the suspicions of the most confiding, of the integrity of our rulers. The loose mode of keeping accounts, the system of lumping, putting hundreds of thousands in a single item, without any sort of explanation, leaves the whole in darkness and induces the worst of inferences. Why, as the Courier asks, is there so much particularity in detailing a $10 item, when nearly a million is despatched in the single-phrase "army expenses!" What satisfaction or information does this give the country, and who can form any idea of the expediency or propriety, or of the faithful and honest expenditure of any appropriation? May not hundreds and thousands of these large items be used in electioneering; or thrust into the pockets of the office holders themselves?—Who can say? Congress cannot, because all the information it has is these lumping items. The people cannot, for the same reason.

The whole public revenue, under this system of rendering accounts, is at the almost absolute disposal of the Executive and his "hirelings." They may take what they choose, and there is no clue to their detection. Ten or fifty or a hundred thousand can be thrown into the Navy or Army item, or un der the contingent and miscellaneous head, and nobody is the wiser. The grand total, it is true, amounts to the enormous sum of 39 millions, but how it was expended is still the matter of inquiry and doubt.

The presumption is against the men in office, from the number of rogues who have been detected in their employ, and acting, some of them, under their connivance, from the vast and uncalled for increase of expenditures from 13 to 39 millions, and from the fact, that most of the high Executive officers, from bankrupts and beggars, have suddenly become immensely rich. While the whole country has been suffering, and the Public Treasury has been drained to the last cent, and forced to anticipate its receipts by the issue of Treasury Notes, these men alone have grown richer and more insolent every day. What Cato observed of the Roman Republic in its most depraved state, and as an evidence of its depravity, is equally applicable to our own; "*The State is poor—its Ministers are rich.*"

Let the people, under the circumstances, determine the causes of the similar and unnatural state of things existing among us. Let them say, if there be not cause at least to suspect, that the public money has been purloined by those entrusted with its custody.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

What has become of the Money?—The expenditures of the General Government in the first year of President Jackson's administration amounted to $12,660,460; in the year 1837 they had reached the enormous sum of $39,164,745, and even then Mr. Van Buren congratulated the country on its "economical" disbursements.—What is the cause of this vast increase! What has become of all this money? What is there to show for it! Locofocoism pretends that it has been wisely and prudently expended. Tammany Hall certifies that our Administration is more economical than ever. The Albany Argus receives $30,000 a year for figuring the Government into a republican and democratic moderation of expenditure. The Washington Globe pockets $100,000 per annum for the same service. Theoretical Democracy in the Evening Post draws delicate distinctions between "ordinary" and "extraordinary" outlay—and mantles the whole matter in a cloud of smoke and poetry, which mystifies the largest-liberty men into a persuasion that $39,164,745 is really a much smaller sum than $12,660,460.

But in spite of the certificates of the paid patriots of the press, the venal and mercenary supporters of a corrupt administration, the People will ask the question, what has become of the money! Why, says Mr. Blair, it has all gone in "extraordinary" expenditures. And how have you managed to "get rid" of four and twenty odd millions in "extraordinary expenditures!" Why, says Mr. Blair again, they were all voted by the—Whigs! And pray how voted by the Whigs—when you have had administration majorities in both branches of Congress! Why, says Mr. Blair once more, the Whig minority always outnumbered the Tory majority! This is the best account Toryism can give of the matter; and is just as satisfactory to the people, as the administration arithmetic which proves $39,000,000 a smaller sum than $12,000,000. It may all be so, but the People cannot readily understand the process by which a minority can uniformly outvote a majority.

And what are these "extraordinary" expenditures? Many of them are included under the convenient titles of "contingent," "incidental" "eteceteras," "additional compensation," and "extras." How much of all this has found its way into the general electioneering fund of the Government it might be difficult to ascertain; but it is worth while to look at the large sums that are set down under these deceptive and disguised designations. We will take the Secretary's report of the expenditure of the first nine months of 1838:

Additional compensation to collectors,	$54,404
Debentures and *other charges*,	315,181
Expenses incidental to Treasury Notes,	10.661
Miscellaneous,	15.512
Contingent of foreign missions,	11,272
Quartermaster's incidentals,	71.702
Purchasing Department,	438 024
Army contingencies,	4.947
Suppressing Indian hostilities,	994,223
Forage for dragoons, &c. &c.	309.976
Freight or transportation into Florida,	203.449
Wagons and carts,	85 226
Transportation of supplies,	368,012
Transportation of volunteers,	91.675
Hire of mechanics,	79 384
Pay of volunteers,	947,265
Miscellaneous and contingent,	457.289
Drafts lying over, and *arrearages*,	1,044,531
Pay of the army,	951,899
Transportation of officers' baggage,	40,547
Transportation of the army,	188,562
Powder and other materials for cartridges	34,950

Here is a fair specimen of the manner in which the public accounts are rendered by Mr. Secretary Woodbury; with the view of mystifying the People in respect to "extraordinary" expenditures. Here we have a million set down to the general account of suppressing Indian hostilities. This is all the information we have on this head. How this sum was expended does not appear. It could not have been in paying the army, or volunteers, or transportation, or forage, or subsistance, or hire of mechanics, or powder—for we have the separate items of these accounts given us. Other accounts given us in detail, down to sums as small as $10 for the "more perfect defence of the frontier"—and 1201 for "the road from Fort Towson to the northern boundary of Louisiana." Why this affectation of minuteness in some particulars, and this gross lumping of accounts in the transactions most liable to abuse? Why set down for po vder $34,000—for "relief of Charles Blake $180"—for "fixtures 103"—with hundreds of specifications equally minute, and insult the people in the same document with such items as $994,223 for suppressing hostilities—$467,289 for miscellaneous and contingent—and $1,044,531 for protested drafts and arrearages!

And will the People be satisfied with the information that these are all "extraordinary" expenditures! It is for this very reason that they require explanation. In our ordinary expenditures we are in the habit of being furnished with the details, the items, the vouchers, down to the smallest sums.—But in our "extraordinary" disbursements, we are to rest content with the mere designation of "extraordinary," and patriotically dispense with any examination of the particulars! This is the doctrine of the theoretical Democrats, and the imaginative champions of the "largest liberty."

We do not conceive that the public mind will be satisfied with the explanation given by Loco-Focoism of the monstrous augmentation of our expenditures. No one can deny that the estimate of Mr. Woodbury, of the $16,000,000 a year, is abundantly ample for the most liberal and generous system of administration; and that any excess of expenditure must be owing to a profligate want of economy, and to the bribery and corruption which have now become an established and "ordinary" charge upon the Treasury. If any man believes that our expenditures could have been so disproportionately augmented, without criminality in our public officers, he must have more charity and more credulity than fall to the common lot of humanity.

The Florida War.—The history of corruption and profligacy furnishes no parallel, ancient or modern, to the waste and squander of public money in Florida. The following is from the Florida Herald, a Van Buren paper:—

The way the money goes.—A small schooner chartered by government at $6000 a month, returned here on Friday from New Smyrna, a distance of 60 *miles*—having performed the voyage in the short space of *thirty-nine days*—the sixty miles out, was performed in *thirty days*. All humane persons will be pleased to learn that though the land-road between this and Smyrna is unsafe, the *anchorage* is in many places excellent, and fishing ground delightful!

From one end of Florida to the other, we have heard the following story told, never contradicted, and therefore do not doubt it, incredible though it be. A little steamboat drawing 21 inches of water was offered for sale to an officer of government on the west coast, at $5000 and refused; but was taken into service, and *retained about a year at three hundred dollars a day*. EIGHTY ODD THOUSAND DOLLARS have been *paid* for her hire, and about *ten thousand more remains in dispute*.

KENTUCKY was entitled to $1,911,676 53 of the surplus revenue, ordered by act of Congress, to be distributed among the States. We have only received $1,433,757 39. The balance due us, and payable by law on the 1st day of January last, is $477.919 13. This sum has been demanded by Col. Davidson, (late Treasurer) as long ago as the 10th of May last, and THERE WERE NO FUNDS TO PAY IT. The SUB-TREASURERS of Mr. Van Buren had appropriated the balance on hand to their own use. Have any of the States been paid?

Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer.

We have not heard of any State in particular that has been paid; at any rate New York is still in the vocative. The fourth instalment may be found in the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the head of "extras"—"miscellanies"—"contingencies"—"incidents," &c. &c. &c. Mr. Woodbury was unwilling to give it to the States, less they should waste it in internal improvements and such nonsense.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Virginia is in the same box with Kentucky and New York. She is entitled to more than half a million of dollars under the Distribution Act; but she cannot get a cent of it. THIRTY-NINE MILLIONS squandered annually by the Government in "EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES," have swallowed up all the resources of the Treasury. The money due to the States has been dissipated upon useless objects, consumed in paying the host of office-holders, or stolen by such men as Swartwout and Price. The people may whistle for their dues, and in addition, make up their minds to submit to increased taxation, unless they will substitute honest and economical agents for the profligate prodigals who now have the fingering of the public funds.—*Richmond Whig.*

A merited compliment to Mr. Clay.—The American Sentinel, a steady but moderate Administration paper of Philadelphia, in the course of an article alluding to the next Presidency, pays the following merited compliment to the distinguished statesman of Kentucky.

"We have not the slightest disposition to detract from the merits of Mr. Clay; he is one of the distinguished men, of whom our country has just reason to be proud; and when he shall have ceased to stand in the way of the advancement of others, and have retired to the shades of private life, his services and his sacrifices for the public good will be spoken of as they deserve. He is now paying the tax which all distinguished public men must be content to pay for their elevation. Who has been more abused than Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, the Adamses, Gallatin, Crawford, and a host of others, whose praise is now on the lips of every American, of every party."

There are few American citizens who will not concur in this eulogy. Even the most violent of those who oppose Mr. Clay as a Presidential candidate, cannot but admit his towering intellect, his glowing patriotism, his manly frankness, and his invaluable services to his country.

The spirit and objects of the Locofoco party may be gathered from its public organs. Take a specimen:

FROM THE NEW ERA OF SEPTEMBER 23.

What shall we think of legislation, which so controls the elective franchise as to crowd our representative halls with the most abandoned men, who are under the pay of these chartered houses of political prostitution? Can we close our eyes to these glaring facts? Can we stop our ears when the prophet cry is echoed in our streets, "*And yet this generation and Nineveh shall be destroyed!*" Can we tolerate this incubus, which, like the criminal's dream, dark and dreadful, seems traced with a sword bathed in blood? Can we hear with unconcern the deep distant mutterings of a revolution, which at intervals break upon the ear with horrid emphasis, the precursor of the coming storm! We must put our hands to the plough. We must abolish our iniquitous system of paper money banking—the bastard child of special legislation. This reform alone can preserve us from the evils either of an established tyranny, or a *revolution* stained with blood.

Perpetual Motion.—Some Yankee in Cincinnati has discovered the long sought for Perpetual Motion, and is exhibiting it in a room over the post office, (a very appropriate place) as we see by an advertisement in the Gazette. It is said that the *moving* power is quick-*silver*. The fellow has stolen the invention from the Sub-Treasurers. They long since made this important discovery, and always apply the *moving* power to themselves. All they have to do is to fill their pockets with it, and, immediately puts them in motion, and they disappear forever.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

There are now more than three thousand miles of Railroad completed and travelled over in the United States, and it is estimated that its average cost is $50,000 a mile. Some sixty millions of dollars have, therefore, been expended on these works alone.

A Hint.—The evidence of a good Hotel, a contemporary remarks, is its being well supplied with Newspapers and Periodicals. Let that fact be remembered.—Observation will confirm the assertion.

THE VIRGINIA WHIG CONVENTION.

We learn from the Va. Advocate that the Whig Convention assembled at Staunton on Wednesday last. One hundred and forty Delegates were in attendance on the first day, representing about seventy counties. Gen. Watts, of Botetourt, was selected to preside over its deliberations, and a committee, with Benj. Watkins Leigh as Chairman, was appointed to report upon the business proper for the Convention to consider; after which, the Convention adjourned over till Thursday.

The greatest harmony of feeling and steadiness of purpose are said to have prevailed in the Convention, and the most happy results crowned its deliberations.

On Thursday, a preamble and several resolutions were adopted, expressing a preference for the nomination of Mr. Clay as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, for the Vice Presidency, by the Harrisburg Convention—but still leaving the subject to the discretion of that body.

Delegates were appointed to the Harrisburg Convention from each of the Congressional Districts in Virginia, and two from the State at large. Benj. Watkins Leigh and James Barbour are the State Delegates.

National Intelligencer.

The following admirable Report to the Convention, from the pen of BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, presents a faithful summary of the evil deeds of the Administration:—

Mr. Leigh, from the committee of 23, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions for the adoption of the Convention:

WHEREAS, it is the deliberate and conscientious opinion of this Convention, that the leading measures of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, and of his immediate predecessor, and the principles introduced by the one into the administration of the federal government, and on which the other has acted, is still acting, and seems indeed under a moral necessity of continuing to act, have wrought a practical change in the political institutions of the country, most pernicious in itself, and fraught, (unless it be timely counteracted,) with the utmost danger to the very being of republican government; we, therefore, regard it as a solemn duty, imposed upon us by every consideration that should move republicans and patriots to exertion, to endeavor, by all fair, honorable and constitutional means, to prevent the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the office of President of the U. States, and to raise to that high station, some able, honest and magnanimous statesman, who will bring virtue and wisdom to our executive councils, and conform the administration with the true republican principles of the constitution.

We have seen the patronage of the executive abused and perverted to the mere purpose of sustaining the president in the exercise of a controlling influence over all the other constituted authorities of the government.

We have seen men appointed to offices of trust and emolument, without any merit, or pretence of merit, but a blind and indiscriminating support of the measures of the administration, however inconsistent with the professions which recommended the administration to power.

We have seen officers removed from place, without the imputation of any fault, but occasional independence of opinion and conduct, or want of influence or of zeal and activity in the partizan service exacted of them; such abuses of the power of removal from office, as, in the opinion of the first Congress, by whom, in truth, that power was conferred, amount to impeachable offences.

We have seen officers, in several instances, misapplying unaccounted thousands of public treasure to their private use, and audaciously persisting in their refusal to pay public moneys into the treasury; yet, still wilfully retained in office, in consideration of their ability and influence as partizans to support the administration and its friends.

We have seen officers of government contributing rateable proportions of their salaries to a fund to be employed in influencing popular elections; thus corrupting the government in its very sources, and depraving public morals; and though the facts have been proved to the administration and to the world, yet, by the wilful neglect of the executive to remove those officers from place, they have been countenanced and encouraged in their criminal practices.

We have seen men rejected or discarded by the people, from public trust sought at their hands, immediately indemnified by the executive for their disappointment, by offices conferred on them, of honor, trust and emolument.

We have seen the executive patronage enlarged and extended by such an extravagant and wasteful expenditure as no man had imagined the possibility of; and by the corrupting influence of that patronage, we now find the executive exalted above the legislature; all the powers of government, in effect, concentrated in the president; and the just powers of Congress,—of the representatives of the people, and especially of the representatives of the States,—reduced to insignificance and contempt.

We have seen the executive veto, designed by the constitution only as a check upon hasty and unadvised legislation of Congress, exercised on so many occasions, and in so many forms, as would have shaken a British Monarch from his throne; so exercised, that it has ceased to be a passive, and has become an active legislative power; so exercised, that it has become a vast, various and overwhelming branch of prerogative; so exercised, that the president, by continually defeating the will of Congress, has, in effect, constituted himself the supreme lawgiver of the land.

We have seen the president proposing measures for regulating the whole financial system of the government; such measures, as it belongs in a peculiar manner to Congress to devise and to provide, and which the president, at the most, has only a right to recommend; persisting, for years, in pressing the adoption of those measures upon the Legislature, in spite of the disapprobation and resistance of a majority of the representatives of the people, and a majority of the people themselves; and still depending upon the power and influence of the executive to overcome that resistance at last.

We see a design now on foot, and, we fear in the progress of accomplishment, suggested and recommended by the executive, to abandon and (under color of a graduation of prices of refuse public lands, which is only the beginning) to throw away the vast public domain that belongs to the whole nation; to deprive of all participation in the benefit of that domain, the old States of the Union, with whose treasure a part of it was purchased, and the residue vested in the federal government by their free grant, and a large portion of it by the cession of Virginia, upon the express trust, that it "should be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as had become or should become members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and should be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." And if it be the object of this scheme, as apparently it is, and as we believe it to be, to conciliate the favor of the new States, for the re-election of the present president to office, and for aspirants to the succession; and if the old States shall stand patiently by, and let but the first step of the operation be achieved; then we shall see accomplished a stupendous scheme of corruption, of which no example is to be found in the history of mankind.

We have seen a claim asserted by the president to a constitutional right to the custody of all public treasure and public property, independent of, and imprescriptible by law, inferred from a pretended constitutional right asserted by him, not only to appoint but to remove at his will and pleasure, every officer to whose care any public treasure or property may be confided; and we see this monstrous pretension now, through the prevalence of the executive power, regarded as settled doctrine.

We have seen the principle asserted by the president, that the executive administration is a *unit;* and this practical consequence deduced from that odd and novel dogma,—that all executive officers are the mere servants or agents of the president, responsible to him only, and he alone responsible to the nation for their conduct; a doctrine, which, if admitted, and carried out in practice, will destroy all responsibility, and abrogate the power of impeachment of officers of government for official misconduct or crimes; since to impeach the president, the leader and head of the dominant party for the time being, is, in every practical view, impossible.

We have seen the president openly and daringly interposing to defeat investigations of a committee of Congress into public abuses, and to shield his officers from inquiry unless specific charges should be first preferred against them; such specific charges, as, without such inquiry as he determined to prevent, it was manifestly impossible to frame and prefer: and thus the function of the House of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation, has been, for the time, and if the dominant party shall continue in power, will be permanently and forever annihilated.

We have seen the share of the power of appointment to office, confided by the constitution to the Senate, rendered wholly nugatory, by the practice of the President, whenever the Senate has declined to confirm his nomination of an officer, to leave the office vacant, and the public duties belonging to it unexecuted, till the Senate has conformed to his will.

We have seen efforts made by the Executive and its friends, and persisted in, to divide the people into two distinct and hostile classes, and to array the poor against the rich, and to represent all individual wealth as a just object of jealousy to the great body of the community; as if there really were any such distinct classes known in our country, or, under our laws, capable of being created and established; as if, according as the exertions of honest industry and enterprize succeeded on all, the poor were not daily growing rich, and the rich sinking into poverty; as if individual wealth were not the inevitable result of the security of private property, and the security of honest acquisition a blessing to the poor as well as the rich; and, as if national wealth were any thing more than the aggregate of individual wealth. The present president of the United States has in a solemn message to Congress, denounced "the dangerous influences that arise in periods of excessive prosperity, and the anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth;" in other words, that accumulation of capital by the contribution of many individuals, which, though the contributors look to their own advantage, is necessary in all countries, and especially in this country, to render industry active and successful, and indispensable to the accomplishment of those vast works of internal improvement, now happily in progress throughout the country, the advantages of which must redound to each and every individual citizen, and which will tend (above all things, except a wise, just and prudent administration of the federal government,) to promote and to preserve the harmony, the prosperity, and the integrity of the Union.

It is true, that while the Executive government of the United States has been advancing by hasty and enormous strides to a simple elective monarchy, the ministers of that government, from the highest to the lowest, and their leading partizans, have been continually making the loudest professions of zeal for democracy. But of those professions we are compelled to distrust the sincerity, because we can recollect no pledge given by the men in power, as a motive to the people to elevate them to office, that has been redeemed; no one promise that has been fulfilled; no profession of opinion, principle, or feeling, which they have not utterly disregarded; and because the history of the transition of republican governments into monarchies, in all countries and in all times, evinces, that monarchy has always advanced, and got possession, under the mask of ultra-democracy. Monarchical principles and practices, the arts of corruption, the doctrines of agrarianism, and all the countless vices and follies they must in the end engender and mature, cannot be endured without danger to the republic, without drying up the sources of national prosperity, overturning the foundations of civil liberty and social happiness, and introducing discord, confusion, violence, and misery, in place of that harmony, order, peace, and freedom, which it was the object of our benignant institutions to promote and to secure.

For the truth of all the general charges which have been preferred against the present Chief Magistrate and his immediate predecessor, we refer our fellow-citizens to the history of their administration, to notorious and recorded facts. We challenge inquiry, and defy refutation.

It is the deliberate and undoubting conviction of this Convention, that a majority of the people of the U. States, and especially a majority of the people of this State, are sensible of the vices of the existing administration of the federal government, and of the evils those vices portend, and consequently of the necessity of discarding Mr. Van Buren from public confidence and office. At the same time, we are painfully aware, that there are divisions of opinion among us, on points in themselves of trivial importance, compared with the great objects as to which we all agree, which, if we shall perversely continue to regard and foster, will render the will of the majority wholly inefficient, however great that majority may be, and leave the election of the President to the united, combined, disciplined exertions of a minority. We see in the conduct of the partizans of the President, in their continual efforts to sow or to inflame divisions among us, and their care to note and exhibit to the people every diversity of sentiment which independence of thought and individuality of character have produced, the conviction they entertain; that their hopes of success rest on our divisions and their own unanimity.

If it shall turn out in the sequel that the vast and all pervading power of the Executive is alone competent to organize, combine and direct a party to decide the election of a President, then the same influence which will enable Mr. Van Buren to accomplish his own re-election, will also enable him to dictate the election of his successor: and we cannot but look with horror and dismay to the dynasty to which he may transmit his power.

In fine, this Convention, while it knows that concert and co-operation among those who are opposed to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency, is absolutely necessary to their success, is happy in the conviction that such concert and co-operation will prove sufficient to remove him from office, and to elect a trust-worthy successor.

Resolved, therefore, That it is expedient that as many delegates as Virginia is entitled to Electors in the Presidential election, shall be chosen and deputed by this Convention to the National Convention proposed to be held at Harrisburg in December next, to represent the Whig party of Virginia, in the selection, nomination and recommendation of proper candidates to be supported by the whole party throughout the Union, for the offices of President and Vice President of the U. States; and that two of those delegates be selected from the State at large, and one from each Congressional district of the State.

Resolved, That whether we have regard to the opinions and wishes of the constituents we represent, or to the talents, long experience in public affairs, and tried virtue, which combine to constitute the wisdom of a great Statesman, HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, is, in our opinion, the man who ought to be nominated and supported for the office of President of the U. States; and that N. P. TALLMADGE of New York, ought to be nominated and supported for the office of Vice President; nevertheless, if other citizens, concurring with us in opposition to the measures and principles of the existing administration, shall be preferred by the National Convention at Harrisburg, as proper candidates to be nominated for those high offices respectively, we hereby pledge ourselves to give our hearty and zealous support to the candidates who shall be so preferred and nominated.

FROM THE CHARLESTON SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

DEATH OF GEN. HAYNE.

It is with feelings of inexpressible pain we have to state that General ROBERT Y. HAYNE—one whom both the State of South Carolina and the City of Charleston delighted to honor, and cherished with a warmth of affection that never knew abatement—died at Asheville, N. C. on Tuesday last, after a few days' illness, of bilious fever. Gen. Hayne was in his 48th year. Thus has perished, in the ripeness of his faculties and the maturity of his usefulness, a citizen who was identified, through a long and prosperous public career, with almost every scheme for the advancement of the commercial prosperity of our city and the political elevation of our State.

In the various offices, which he filled successively, of Member of the House of Representatives and Attorney General of the State, Senator in Congress, Governor of the State, and Mayor of the City, he gathered increasing respect from the People, and has, in descending to the tomb, left the rich legacy of his virtues to ennoble a name already illustrious in the annals of South Carolina. As few individuals in public life have enjoyed in a higher degree the happy destiny of experiencing no ebb in the current of public affection—no lapse of popular confidence—so there were none who bore their faculties more meekly than Gen. Hayne, at each step of his elevation, and adorned the lustre of his station with more winning and courteous manners. He was the friend and idol of the People, without being their suppliant and flatterer. With a zeal in the public service that knew no abatement—an energy that no impediments could repress—a disinterestedness the purity of which suspicion never blemished, Gen. Hayne exhibited a rare combination of qualities that enable the possessor to win public honors and wear them gracefully. His clearness of judgment empowered him at all times to choose the *time*, the *season*, and the *instruments* that promised, if they did not always realize success. His mind was pre-eminently characteristic of that practical power which is marked by the judicious adaptation of *means* to *ends*, while his oratory was of that order which was in admirable harmony with his strong natural sense, which it illustrated and enforced. Always persuasive—at times energetic—invariably practical—never ornate—always for use—never for ostentatious display.

MOST SHOCKING MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

The quiet of our orderly city is rarely disturbed by such an appalling tragedy as was acted yesterday, and we do not remember to have seen the members of this community more shocked at any event.

Few if any of our city readers but will recollect the elegant ice cream establishment of Mr. Wood, opposite the State House.—The house has recently been put in order at very great expense, and is, perhaps, one of the most splendid of the kind in the United States. Mr. Wood was assisted in his business by his wife and a daughter about 20 years of age. Some two weeks since, Miss Wood was privately married to Mr. Peak, a bootmaker in Fifth street, and, as we gather from inquiries, on Thursday last she left her father's for her husband's house. No sooner had the knowledge of his daughter's clandestine marriage reached the ears of Mr. Wood, than he immediately closed his store, and refused to attend to business.

Mrs. Wood, however, on Friday or Saturday, induced her daughter to return to the house, assuring her of her father's forgiveness, and of an early reconciliation with Mr. Peak. We did not learn that there was any cordiality in the reception of Mrs. Peak by her father, and the place remained closed.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning, the report of a pistol in one of the upper rooms of Mr. Wood's house attracted the attention of persons in the street, and it was soon ascertained that Mrs. Peak (late Miss Wood) had been shot by her father.

The body was found lying in the back room of the third story, the face covered with blood. An examination was immediately held by Doctors James Rush and G. Emerson, which resulted in the discovery that the ball had passed entirely through the head, entering immediately beneath the right eye, and carrying with a portion of the skull and brain. A few moments before the examination she expired, not having spoken from the time she had received the fatal injury.

Immediately after the examination of Doctors Rush and Emerson, Mr. Wood was committed to Moyamensing prison.

U. S. Gazette.

Complimentary.—A distinguished citizen of Ohio told the following anecdote at the Commencement dinner at Hanover, a few weeks ago. It is good enough to repeat. "Aint you a very moral people in New-Hampshire? asked a western gentleman of an emigrant from the Granite hills. The latter felt highly gratified at the compliment upon his native State conveyed by the question, and was prompt to reply—"Certainly we are, a very moral people." "Well, I should think so, *for you turn out rogues enough every year to purify any people in Christendom.*"—*Claremont Eagle.*

Not a fable.—A boy in this city, 3 years of age, was asked who made him? With his little hand a foot from the floor, he artlessly replied—"God made me a little baby, *so high, and I grew the rest.*—*N. Y. Obs.*

Benton has given to the editor of the St. Louis Argus the inkstand from which he drew the ink with which the celebrated expunging resolutions were written. The Argus man boasts most loudly about the preference shown him. Can he tell to whom the ball roller gave his neck-handkerchief? The fortunate man must prize it highly.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Vermont.—The Rutland Herald of the 24th inst., presents returns from all the towns in the State, which exhibit this result:

Majority for Whig Governor	
Whig majority in Senate	2194
Do. do. in House of Rep.	6
	9

Mr. *O. H. Rounds*, a Representative from Ira, in Rutland county, having been claimed and classed as a Van Buren man, writes to the Herald, to say he is a Whig. It is through claims of this sort that the Vermont Patriot undertakes to assume that the Loco-Focos have a majority in the House of Representatives.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

NEW YORK, October 1.

The British Queen is once more upon the seas, homeward bound, and directing her course for Old England. Her departure has created almost the same excitement and public interest which attended her arrival. The steamer brought over a rich cargo, but she returns laden with a freight hardly less valuable. The remittances, we are told, will amount in specie to almost seven hundred thousand dollars, and to as much more in stocks and bills of credit. The passengers will number 60 or 70. The freight and passage money will, therefore, return a rich harvest to the owners. Of these $700,000 in specie, not a large portion is from the banks. Indeed, her departure has given relief. The amount taken by her in specie is now known, and *that* panic is over. Stocks, as a consequence, are on the rise, and there is a general advance in the market.

The Chelsea Bank, a small concern of no moment stopped payment yesterday. This is one of the new banks of State securities, in which the holders of the bills are perfectly secure, this bank being based upon Arkansas stock. Its stock had been down to 20 per 100.

NEW YORK, October 3.

The British Queen took a little short of eight hundred thousand dollars in Specie.

The export of specie yesterday, including that sent out by the Charles Carroll to Havre, was about a million of dollars. It is the prevailing belief that this will be the last large sum that will go forward for some time to come. This impression is probably correct. There will be no steamer sail again for twenty days to come, and by that time bills drawn against cotton will begin to appear. Under this impression the banks have, for the last two days, been more liberal in their discounts.

The Flour market is exceedingly dull, and prices are declining. The price of Wheat is now so low that the farmers are very indifferent about selling. This fact, it is feared, will prevent the usual receipts of flour here this fall.

We notice a decline in the price of bread stuffs in all parts of the country. The grain crops have every where been so abundant that high prices cannot be sustained. In many parts of the West, Corn can be contracted for at 12½ to 18¾ cents a bushel, and Wheat is selling at 40 to 50 cents a bushel. Immense quantities of Wheat are on their way to this market.

The Exchanges.—The domestic Exchanges of the country seem to grow worse, instead of better. Exchange on North Carolina is quoted in the New York papers at 4 to 5 per cent.; on Georgia, at 10 to 12; on Alabama, at 12½; on Tennessee, at 10 to 12; on Mississippi, at 10 to 30, &c. And yet, the Administration party boast of "our well regulated Currency."

Negotiations of Texas in Europe.—The N. York Herald, in speaking of Texas, says—"Gen. Henderson *did not* return in the British Queen—he had intended, but sickness prevented him. He was in England when she sailed—and Gen. Hamilton in France. No doubt exists now of the recognition of Texas by France, and that by England will soon follow. The negotiation for a loan also in a favorable train. Two million of dollars will be loaned on a pledge of Texas Stock, by a house in London, till the money market is favourable for a sale of the Scrip. On this loan, a National Bank will be established in Texas. So, the first-born child of the United States is going forward in matters of finance, whilst we, under our present government of small potatoes, is going backward."

Trees.—A gentleman of this city who purchased 8000 of the morus multicaulis trees sold at West Philadelphia a few weeks since at public auction, has made sale of 6000 of them at a price that pays him $450 over and above the cost of the whole; having now 2000 trees left on hand.

Mr. Moses Tredway, of Prince Edward county, Va. sold a few days since 10,000 trees as they stand on the ground, at 50 cents each, taking a farm in exchange. Mr. Thomas E. Scott also sold 400 trees at 75 cts. each, cash in advance of delivery.

In relation to trees generally, we may inform our friends at a distance, that the high prices obtained for Mr. Physick's trees have induced many holders to advance theirs, and to make others firmer without advancing.

Growers at the south should steadily keep in view one most important fact—their trees are far superior in quality to ours, and hence should command a proportionately better price.

We know of several large sales of trees made in this city the present week, by private contract, at excellent prices, much higher than can be obtained at auction. The number sold is nearly 100,000.

Morris's Silk Farmer.

A Great Bargain.—At an auction sale at Brooklyn, last week, a wash-hand stand, and contents, was knocked down at eighteen shillings. The buyer, on examining his purchase, found in a drawer, among a parcel of rubbish, a roll of bank notes amounting to $5,000 and doubloons worth $1,000 more. The Surrogate took possession of the money in behalf of the estate to which the stand belongs, but the finder intends to test his claims to the money.

New York Express.

One advantage the public deposites had in the United States Bank was that the Bank could not runaway.

WILMINGTON AS A MARKET.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road is rapidly progressing to completion, and our town is beginning to enjoy some of those advantages which were expected to flow from the accomplishment of this work. The eyes of the intelligent farmer who resides in that fertile section of the State through which the road passes, are now turned to Wilmington as the best market for the disposal of his surplus produce.

Since the opening of the last section of this road, the first load of bacon ever brought from Green county, to this market, has arrived. And we have been informed by a gentleman, who has just travelled through that region, that a large portion of it, which has heretofore carried its surplus produce to Newbern, is now disposed to give the Wilmington market a trial. Among these, is the region in which Stantonsburg is situated, which usually sends from 1,500 to 1,800 bales of Cotton to market. Now, if our merchants are half so sagacious, as we believe them to be, they will receive and secure, not only, the trade of this one section, but they will hold out such inducements as will draw the trade of the whole country, which lies between this and the Roanoke, to our market.

Wilmington is the proper outlet for the wealth of that portion of North Carolina. From its greater commerce, it can afford facilities to the farmer and country merchant, which no other convenient port in Virginia or the Carolinas can. Perhaps our farmers are not aware that *the shipping which arrives at Wilmington annually, is nearly as great as that of Charleston, greater than that of Norfolk, and equal to that of Petersburg and Richmond put together. If you doubt the fact, look at the reports made to the Secretary of the Treasury.*

Some of our country friends may also be surprised to learn, that during the last year, 597 vessels arrived at this port; and that a single house, exported during one year, from June 1838 to June 1839, 59,061 barrels of Turpentine; and 3,133 barrels of Tar.

There are regular packets between this place and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, and all parts of the West Indies, and some vessels to and from Liverpool. We think we have said enough to convince our country friends that Wilmington as a market is capable of affording them facilities which they have never enjoyed.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Health of the City.—We have for some time past enjoyed very cool weather, and yesterday we had quite a wintry temperature. This fact, connected with the continued favorable exhibit in the weekly bills of mortality, strongly induces the hope that the epidemic is about to disappear and health to be once more restored to our city. The mortality from Stranger's Fever, this summer, has been inconsiderable, compared with that of 1838. In 1838, the first report of death from Stranger's Fever, was for the week ending the 25th August, and the last for the week ending the 17th November, in all 13 weeks, and the number of deaths from that cause, during that period, was 352. The first report of Stranger's Fever, this summer, was for the week ending the 16th June, and the last for the week ending the 29th September, in all 16 weeks, and the whole number of deaths from that cause, during that period, has been but 125—up to the corresponding date, last year, in but 6 weeks, the mortality from Stranger's Fever had reached 262. For the three successive weeks last past of this summer, the deaths from Stranger's Fever had been respectively 7, 8, 4—for the corresponding weeks last year they were 68, 38, 49.

Charleston Courier.

AUGUSTA, October 3.

Health.—We cannot say much in favour of the health of our city, as the fever does not abate any, and is now confined to no particular portion of the city; we have had no rain since our last publication, and the river is at present lower than ever before known. Within the last two days, the weather has taken a change, being very cool --fires are found comfortable morning and evening—but the heat in the middle of the day is oppressive. We understand there was a slight *white frost* in town yesterday, and a heavy one in the vicinity of the city, which may in a measure allay the ravages of the fever; but we must still say to our absent friends—keep away until we have one or two heavy *black frosts*, for we think there will be danger until that time.

MOBILE, Sept. 24.

The Health of the City.—No abatement of the epidemic is yet manifest, although the number of deaths the past week has not been so great as the week previous, still in proportion to the number of inhabitants, the mortality is as large as at any time this season. It will be seen that the number of deaths for the past week has been eighty, and for the month of September, up to last night, 329. A frightful mortality indeed.

MOBILE, Sept. 24.

Interments in Sept., up to last Evening, 23d inst.

Reported to 16th, in our last.	249
Sept. 17.	7
18.	16
19.	13
20.	8
21.	13
22.	13
23.	10
Total,	329

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.

The Fever.—We have again the satisfaction of announcing that the epidemic is on the decline. The diminution of mortality during the past week has been distinctly marked, and it is now more than probable that the disease will continue steadily to abate, until the advent of cold weather puts a final period to its ravages.

Snow Storm.—Our severe equinoctial storm wound up yesterday with a fall of snow, as liberal in quantity as it was untimely in season. It was followed last night —not by frost, but by a perfect congelation. At a distance from the lake, on the highlands, we doubt not, the depth was at least six or eight inches. To-day we have clear weather, with a very cold atmosphere.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Intell., Sept. 28.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1839.

THE MAILS.—The condition of the Mails is almost as bad now, as it generally is in mid-winter, when the plea of snow and ice and mud is rendered to excuse delinquencies. We have scarcely received a Northern mail entire on the proper day for a week past. On yesterday, we had Richmond papers of Friday last, and Philadelphia of Tuesday and Wednesday, all of which ought to have come to hand on Saturday and Sunday. No Washington, Baltimore, or New York papers, were received. On Monday, we had New York papers of the 2d and 3d, and Washington and Baltimore of the same dates. We have nothing later from any of these places, at the time we write, though it is possible, that just as our paper is about going to press this morning, a flood of papers may be poured upon us, with all the accounts of the Maryland election, and perhaps later news from Europe. Instead of giving full particulars of these, which we might have done but for the failure of Amos's mails, we shall be restricted to a hasty postscript. This is one of the miseries of Editors.

We regret to learn from many sources, that the Frosts noticed in our last, destroyed nearly the entire crop of Peas, which, in this section of the State, forms an important item in the productions of the Farmers.

The excessive drought still continues; but the clouds afford some hope of speedy relief. The river is of course very low.

CHURCH AND STATE.—The communication on our first page, on the subject of Ministers of the Gospel becoming candidates for secular offices, is written with so much ability, and in so calm and temperate a tone, that we think it calculated to do good, and therefore give it a place, notwithstanding its length. It is from the pen of a gentleman who has never mingled in party politics.

GREAT YIELD OF MULTICAULIS.—A gentleman of this town purchased, last Fall, four Multicaulis Trees, for which he paid $1. He planted the buds, 1200 in number, of which 320 grew.—These 320 Trees he sold a few days ago for $160. A pretty fair profit on an investment of $1, and less than $5 worth of labor.

The following, in addition to those heretofore announced, have been appointed Delegates to the Whig Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor of this State:—

Mecklenburg County.—Dr. Wm. A. Ardry, Col. Newton Parks, Andrew Grier, Alex. Caldwell, Squire Stephens, Eli Stewart, and Charles McGinnis.

Cabarrus.—Dr. M. M. Orr, John O. Wallace, Wm. H. Archibald, John Still, Jr., Jos. O. Pharr, Cunningham Cochran, John Rogers and Columbus Corum.

Randolph.—John Long, John B. Troy, A. W. Hogan, Jesse Walker, Martin W. Leach, Jonathan Worth, Dr. Wm. B. Lane, and Jesse Harper. This meeting nominated John M. Morehead for Governor.

Granville.—Lewis Tharp, Jas. A. Russel, Wm. A. Johnson, Robert B. Gilliam, Ivy Harris, Wm. T. Hargrove, Carter Waller, Horace L. Robards, John R. Herndon, John L. Henderson, Daniel A. Paschall, and Henry W. Jones.

Surry.—Dr. Benj. F. Menifee, Hugh Gwynn, and Columbus Franklin, Delegates to the Raleigh Convention; and Hon. Meshack Franklin, Col. R. C. Puryear, N. Boyden, Dr. M. Oglesby, Dr. Wm. D. Sumers, Isaac Conrad, Jos. Howard, Josiah Cowles, Henry P. Poindexter, John Wright, Nicholas L. Williams, Samuel Moore, Peter Simmons, and T. Hampton, Delegates to a District Convention, to appoint a Delegate to the Harrisburg Convention.—This meeting nominated Mr. Clay for President, and Mr. Morehead for Governor.

Northampton.—Samuel B. Spruill, Henry J. Cannon, A. B. Smith, and Thos. G. Tucker.

As the Convention will meet in Raleigh on the 12th day of next month, (November,) we would remind the Whigs of such counties as have not yet appointed Delegates, that they should lose no time. It is highly important that the Convention should be fully attended, as more than one name will be suggested for the high office, and the selection should be made with as full a voice as possible. When it is made, no Whig should refuse it his support.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Register nominates Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, of Wilkes County, as the Whig Candidate for Governor of the State.

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.—A Convention of Delegates from the Counties composing the Mecklenburg Congressional District, appointed the following gentlemen to represent that District in the Harrisburg Convention, viz: Dr. Rufus A. Wallace, Haywood F. Guion, Eli Hoyle, Wm. F. Davidson, Charles W. Harris, and Robert Kirkpatrick, Esqs.

THE POST OFFICE AT KENANSVILLE.—An article was copied into this paper, two or three weeks ago, from the Wilmington Advertiser, charging the Postmaster at Kenansville, Duplin county, with withholding papers from subscribers at his office. We are glad to learn that the statement of the Advertiser was founded on erroneous information. The Postmaster has published a certificate signed by 36 gentlemen, embracing every man living in the village, without distinction of party, who state that he has ever been attentive and obliging to themselves and others having business with him.

IMMENSE REVENUE.—The Receipts of the Birmingham Railway, in England, are about $55,000 a week, or at the rate of $2,860,000 per annum.

The St. Petersburg (Russia) Rail Road cost $5,281,667 roubles. The annual receipts amount to 920,237 roubles, being 316,976 roubles more than the expenses. The original calculation was that 300,000 passengers would travel the road, within the year; but the number actually amounted to 500,000.

The number of passengers conveyed on the Eastern Railroad, from Boston to Marblehead, for the year ending Aug. 28, 1839, was 287,000, or 57,000 more than was estimated by the projectors of the rail road. The number of persons annually transported over the same route before the rail road was built, was 116,700.

The Tory prints, throughout the country, are following the lead of the Globe, in representing the Whigs as about to drop Mr. Clay, and take up Gen. Harrison, for the Presidency. This shows how anxious they are to get Mr. Clay out of the way, But they need not flatter themselves with such a hope. It will prove delusive. Mr. Clay will be the Whig candidate, and the only Whig candidate, or we shall be greatly mistaken and disappointed.

HUMBUG.—Of all the attempts at humbug—of all the gull-traps set to catch the ignorant—the one in the last Carolinian takes the lead, in which a whole column is devoted to prove that our Representative, the Hon. Edmund Deberry, is striving to fasten another high Tariff, or direct Taxes, upon the South!! The Carolinian does not merely pretend that the measures advocated by Mr. Deberry would have that effect; but it boldly asserts that *his object* is to fix another Tariff upon the South. Will any one believe this? Is there, among all the Van Buren ranks, a man in this District, *so* ignorant, or so blinded by party malignity, as to believe, that Edmund Deberry's object is, to fix upon his own State, upon his own people, upon his neighbors, upon *himself*, a Tariff which he has often denounced as highly injurious to them and to him? If there be one man so silly, or so malignant, all we have to say of him is, that we should be sorry to find him in the Whig ranks.

But it is impossible. Every one, who knows any thing of Mr. Deberry, knows that he is neither a traitor to his own constituents, nor ignorant of their and his own interests. They know, therefore, that he will never be guilty of the treachery or folly imputed to him by the Carolinian. They know that he has ever been a true Southron; and that however parties may differ upon subjects of party politics, he cannot be otherwise than a friend to his own home, to his own people, to himself.

But perhaps this assertion of the Carolinian is too ridiculous for serious notice. We leave it to notice another subject.

"It is the policy of Mr. Deberry and his Whig friends, (says the Carolinian,) to sell these lands (the public lands,) and *give away* the money to the States. It is the policy of the President to sell them out at cheap rates to settlers, and keep the money, to defray the public expenses of the government, instead of taxing the people for those expenses, or raising the Tariff."

The Carolinian has totally mistaken the question. The public lands belong to the States, and the withholding the money for which they sell is a robbery of the States. Large portions of these lands were ceded to the United States upon the express provision, that after the payment of the public debt, they should become the common property of all the States. The public debt having been paid, Mr. Deberry and his Whig friends are in favor of respecting this solemn contract, by dividing the proceeds of the sales among all the States, in proportion to their respective representation in Congress. A singular sort of *gift*, this; the payment to the States of money which belongs to them.

But the President's friends are in favor of giving this land to the States within which it lies. They have frequently made propositions to that effect in Congress. This would be a robbery of the old States, North Carolina among the number, to which Mr. Deberry is opposed, and we hope will always be opposed.

"Mr. Deberry knows (continues the Carolinian,) that this *gift* of the public money will leave the Administration (that he hates) without money to pay current expenses."

Mr. Deberry knows, we say, that if this money were paid to the States, to whom it belongs, there would still be as much left as the Administration *ought to expend*. There might not be thirty-nine millions per annum, to squander among favorite contractors, office-holders, and printers, to control elections, and to fill the pockets of absconding Sub-Treasurers; but there would be more than an economical and upright Administration would need.

TORY CONSISTENCY.—The Carolinian denounces Mr. Deberry upon a bare suspicion (not only unsupported by a particle of evidence, but contradicted by facts,) that he is in favor of a high Tariff; and yet supports Mr. Van Buren, who voted for the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828—those bills of abomination, which the South groaned under until they had nearly produced bloodshed. It is, in the eyes of the Carolinian, an unpardonable sin for Mr. Clay once to have supported the Tariff; and an unpardonable sin in Mr. Deberry to be suspected by the Carolinian; but Gen. Jackson, who voted for the Tariff of 1824, and Mr. Van Buren, Col. Johnson, Benton, Buchanan, Dickinson, &c., who voted for the Tariff of 1828, are marvellous proper men for the South to support, according to the Carolinian. Mr. Clay was author of the bill which reduced the Tariff of 1828, and yet he is denounced, whilst Mr. Van Buren, who aided in fastening that Tariff on the South, is lauded as the friend of the South! Oh rare humbug!

Outrageous falsehood of the Globe.—The Globe does not hesitate to manufacture any kind of story that may seem likely to further its views. On the 2d inst. in an article on the organization of the next House of Representatives, the Globe anticipates that the members whose seats are contested, will conspire to get control of the House, and vote to maintain their own right to seats, and then adds,—

"In the last North Carolina Legislature, Federal ascendancy was maintained in that way. Several members were returned who were ineligible by the State constitution—being officers under the General Government (postmasters.) On the question being made, these postmasters maintained their place by their own votes!"

Every statement made in this extract is utterly untrue. In the last North Carolina Legislature, not a single Postmaster, or other officer under the General Government, was returned. Not a single question was made as to the eligibility of a member, and of course no member maintained his seat by his own vote. Indeed, we think we can safely say, that in North Carolina, such a circumstance as a member voting to retain his own seat, never was known.

Three years ago, some Postmasters and other officers were returned to the Legislature, and took their seats, which they retained till the close of the Session. But that Legislature was controlled by the Tories, who had a majority; and if any wrong was perpetrated, it certainly lay at the door of the party which had the power to purge the House of those who had no right to seats. Whether "Tory ascendancy" was maintained at that time by such means, we do not now recollect; but the fact was notorious, that a number of seats might have been vacated for ineligibility, and were not; and it is equally notorious that the Tories had a majority, for that was the Legislature which elected Judge Strange to the Senate.

MORE FORGERY.—The Globe of the 1st inst. again uses the celebrated forged document which the Standard lately cited as evidence of a coalition between the Whigs and Abolitionists. Is there no sense of shame in these prints, that they continue to pass counterfeit coin upon their readers, merely because they know that the fraud will not be detected by many of those upon whom it is practised? The wonder with us is, not that the ignorant should be gulled by such means, but that intelligent Van Buren men are not disgusted and indignant.

TEXAS.—At the last dates from Texas, Flour was selling at $75 per barrel, and other provisions in proportion. What a land of plenty!

The Globe winds up one of its long rigmarole articles in a late paper, by an attempt to prove that Mr. Clay has withdrawn, or is about to withdraw, from the canvass for the Presidency. We have no doubt that the Globe would give something to be convinced that its story is true.

Our next Governor.—If our paper were twice as large as it is, we could not find room for the spirited proceedings of the numerous Whig meetings that are held on the subject of a candidate for Governor of the State. We like this, we hail it as an evidence that the Locos are to be met and defeated when the contest comes.—We would not forestal public opinion, (being more inclined to follow it, when we approve,) but we must express the satisfaction we feel in the lively interest which the eastern part of the State is taking in the claims of John Morehead, of Guilford county, to be the successor of Governor Dudley. Mr. Morehead has a large stake in the welfare and prosperity of the State. *Its interests are his.* He owns many slaves, is deeply embarked in manufacturing and mining, and he possesses talents and acquirements fully adequate to the duties of the high station to which the people seem inclined to call him. He is, besides, *a Western man*, and justice demands that we support a gentleman of that section, in reciprocation of its recent aid in electing a citizen of the east.—We await the action of the Raleigh Convention, and will most probably act in conformity therewith, but we are persuaded that the Whigs in this quarter will feel much disappointment if Mr. Morehead be not the nominee of that body.—*Newbern Spectator.*

It is said that the best criterion by which to judge of a man, is to find out what his neighbors, and those who know him best, think of him. Tried by this rule, the Representative to Congress from this District, Dr. Montgomery, will not rank very high. At five precincts on the South West side of Haw River, in Orange County, the whole of them in the Doctor's immediate neighborhood, he received at the recent Election but 111 votes, whilst his opponent, Mr. Haywood, obtained 244, or over two to one.

Ral. Register.

Our River.—Some idea may be formed of the remarkably low condition of the waters in this neighbourhood—the effect of the severest drought we have ever seen—from the fact that a few days ago we walked across Congaree River, opposite the town, stepping from rock to rock, without wetting the soles of our shoes—The river—or rather the channel where it used to be—is at this spot abot 500 yards wide.

Columbia Telescope.

The Season.—The drought throughout this section of country, is truly alarming. The farmers have been blessed this year with the most abundant crops of corn and harvests of wheat, but it is with the greatest difficulty that they can convert them into an edible form. Many of the large creeks in this neighborhood have completely evaporated and left their channels dry. The great Catawba is lower than ever known before and the South Fork seems to have deserted the Factory, Paper Mill and High Shoal Forge, and caused them to suspend their operations entirely. It still lends its aid to a few of the Grist Mills upon it, but the demands upon them, not only from this but from the neighboring counties, are so numerous that it is next to impossible to comply with with them all.

Lincoln Banner.

We regret to learn from various parts of the State, that the growing Cotton has been much injured by the drought, and that at least *one third* of the Crop anticipated by planters a few months ago, will be lost.

Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Intelligencer.

Superior Court.—There have been so many woman scrapes and family quarrels and fights investigated this Court, that we fear His Honor Judge Baily, will estimate the character of our people rather unfavorably—like the witness who was called yesterday to prove the character of a couple of defendants. He said that he lived in the neighborhood,—knew the character of the defendants; and it was as good as any in the neighborhood; but that the character of the people about where he lived was not so good as it was generally elsewhere.

Asheboro' Citizen.

Ritchie talks about the "piebald opposition."—What manner of men compose the "sink or swim," spoils party?

There are *Federalists*, Wall, Buchanan, Ingersoll, Taney, Rush, Van Buren, &c. *Nullifiers*—the Charleston Mercury and its squad. *Abolitionists*—Duncan, Morris, Tappan, Woodbury, &c. *Amalgamationists*—Col. Johnson and family. *Agrarians and Infidels*—Fanny Wright, Kendall, Owen, Ming, &c. *Rag-tag and Bobtails*—Blair and the Kitchen Cabinet—and last, though not least, *Conservative* Ritchie—all bound together (in the language of Mr. Calhoun) "by the cohesive power of the public plunder."—*Richmond Whig.*

Several States have determined to suspend their internal improvements, in consequence of the pressure of the times, and several others are on the verge of following the example. The money due to the States under the Distribution Act, would, if paid, have prevented this necessity. But that, and the proceeds of the sale of the Public Lands, have all been exhausted by the prodigality of the Administration.

Richmond Whig.

Mr. Pickens of South Carolina is mentioned as the probable candidate of the Administration party for the Speaker's chair. If we are to have an Administration Speaker, there can be no comparison between Mr. P. and any such cattle as Duncan, whose pretensions have been urged with vehemence by certain Loco Focos. It would be pleasant to see the Globe clique bluffed off by a South Carolina Nullifier.—*Rich. Whig.*

POSTSCRIPT.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The elections in Maryland, both State and Federal, have, we regret to perceive, run strongly in favor of the Administration. We have not received full returns from every district, but there appears to be no doubt that the election of seven of the eight members of Congress has resulted as follows:

Second District.—Philip F. Thomas (V. B.) in place of James A. Pearce, (Whig.)

Third District.—J. T. H. Worthington (V. B.) re-elected.

Fourth District.—Messrs. Carroll and Hillen (V. B.) elected over Messrs. Kennedy and Pitts. (Whigs.)

Fifth District.—William C. Johnson (Whig) re-elected.

Sixth District.—Francis Thomas (V. B.) re-elected. [Frederick and Washington counties have given him a majority of about 500 over Mr. Price, which it is not supposed that Allegany (yet to be heard from) will change.]

Seventh District.—Daniel Jenifer (Whig) re-elected.

In the 1st District, the Globe says, "From the returns received, there is no doubt that Dennis (Wh.) is elected. So that the Delegation stands, 3 Whigs to 5 Tories.

It seems probable also that the Administration party have carried a majority of the House of Delegates of the State.

A disastrous Fire was raging at Philadelphia on Saturday morning last, the latest date. It had destroyed 70 or 80 buildings, on South wharves, Front street, Water street, and Chesnut street, and had crossed Chesnut towards Market street, with a high wind blowing.

MOBILE, September 28, 1839.

Health.—We are not authorised to hold out any encouragement of there being the least abatement in the virulence of the epidemic. It will be noticed by reference to the list of interments, that for the past week the number has not been so large as the preceding ones, but this is attributable to our continually decreasing population, and a diminution of subjects, from so many having already passed through the disease, estimated by competent judges at 3-4 or 4-5 of the resident population.

The interments the past week have been 70, making 363 during the month of September to include last evening, the 27th.

MARKETS.—At New York, Oct 5, Cotton steady and firm, Uplands 10½ to 13½; new do. 12 to 13. Flour 5 75 to 6 00. Corn 72 to 74. Wheat 1 22.

At Charleston, Oct. 5, Cotton 10½ to 13, chiefly 12 to 12½. Corn 70 to 75. Flour 7⅛ to 7½.

The North Carolina *Spoilers* had a jollification, near Milton, a few days ago, at which there were not less than five "*Table Orators*"—a fact which we would respectfully commend to the consideration of our worthy contemporary of the Richmond Enquirer. There was Capt. Coles, our delegate in Congress, and Mr. Tredway of Danville, and Mr. Terry of ditto, and Mr. Loring, a Loco Foco editor from Raleigh, christened at the festival "the Thos. Ritchie of North Carolina," and Colonel Paul Taylor of Halifax, and Senator Bedford Brown!—And the beauty of it is, that the Reporter was thrown into such fits of ecstacy by the overwhelming eloquence of these gentleman, severally and collectively,—these modern Demosthenes, Ciceros, *& so forth*,—that he threw down his pen in utter despair of "DOING THEM JUSTICE"!! "Arrah, Pat, now," said Dennis to Paddy, when the latter told him he should have justice, "and that, faith, is the last thing I want." And so will *some* of these orators say,—or they have improved faster than Jack's beanpole grew, since we last heard them. We shall probably give our readers a taste of the quality of the proceedings at this merry-making soon, unless our attention shall be engaged by more attractive matter.

Lynchburg Virginian.

The Hoax.—The last Alexandria Gazette, says the Richmond Enquirer, contains a communication from "H. C. McL." which sheds some light upon the reported duel between Messrs. Joseph Seawell Jones of Shocco, and H. Wright Wilson of New York. At least there is no longer a doubt of its being a Hoax, played off with much ingenuity and labor by Mr. Jones. Mr. McL. was unwittingly led to take a part in it—but he is still at a loss to understand the secret motives which could have urged him to conceive such a scheme—Mr. Jones's visit to Texas putting out of his power to demand an explanation. Mr. McL. was induced by Mr. J's. appeals to change clothes with him, in order to facilitate his escape. The correspondence which purported to have passed between the parties—the apparent perturbation of Mr. Jones—the scene of action, stained with blood—a handkerchief, also dyed in blood, and picked up by a woman, who had been brought to the field by the report of the pistols; in fact, the whole plot was so conducted as to impose upon McL.—On revisiting the spot some weeks afterwards, for the purpose of removing the misgivings which were daily arising with regard to this mysterious affair, he "found a solitary mourner lamenting the fate of an unfortunate pig, found a short time before near the duelling ground, whose mangled throat fully indicated whence the *blood* flowed by which the ground and handkerchief were so abundantly stained!"

A Good One.—A few days since, an aged clergyman in the western part of this county, speaking of the solemnity attached to the ministerial office, said that during the whole term of forty or fifty years that he had officiated there his gravity had never but once been disturbed in the pulpit. On that occasion, while engaged in his discourse, he noticed a sailor, directly in front of him, leaning over the railing of the gallery with something in his hand, which he soon discovered to be a huge quid of tobacco just taken from his mouth. Directly below sat a man, who was in the constant habit of sleeping at meeting, with his head thrown back and mouth open. Jack in the gallery was engaged in raising and lowering his hand and taking an exact observation, till at last, having got it right, he let fall the quid of tobacco, and it fell plump into the mouth of the sleeper below!—The whole scene was so indescribably ludicrous, that for the first and last time in the pulpit an involuntary smile forced itself upon the countenance of the preacher. The unexpected intrusion of so unpalatable a morsel awoke the sleeper, and he never was known to indulge in the practice afterwards.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Oct. 7.—O'Hanlon's boat Union, with Goods for H. & E. J. Lilly, P. P. Johnson, Boon, Cutson, & Co., T. J. Curtis, G. W. & W. Draughon, E. W. Willkings, E. J. Hale, and others.

MARRIED,

In Marion District, S. C. on the 18th of Sept. by he Rev. Ebenezer Legett, Mr. JAMES POTTER to Miss MARY McMILLAN.

In Richmond county, on the 6th instant, Mr. NATHANIEL COVINGTON to Mrs. ELIZA C. ALLMAN.

In Orange County, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Howgan, Mr. WM. HOTSON, a soldier of the Revolution, in the eighty fourth year of his age, to Miss HARRIET BOOTH, aged about seventeen or eighteen years, daughter of Mr. Joseph Booth.

DIED,

Yesterday, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SUSANNAH MUMFORD, aged 77 years. For 40 years past the deceased had resided in Fayetteville. Possessed of a benevolent disposition, she was ever ready to contribute to the relief of the afflicted and distressed. Many have been sustained by her bounty, and cheered in the hour of trial by her fortitude and reliance on that God whom she served.—*Comm'd.*

☞ The Funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the late residence, corner of Mumford and Gillespie streets, to the usual place of interment.

In this town, on Tuesday last, WILLIAM G., infant son of Mr. Henry Erambert.

In Richmond county, on the 25th ult., HENRY B., aged 2 years and 11 months, and on the 29th, JULIA ANN, aged 18 months,—children of Mr. William Freeman, of Richmond county.

In Richmond County, on Friday evening the 28th ult. after a long and protracted illness, Mr. DANIEL GILLIS, in the 85th year of his age.

In Wilmington, on Thursday morning, Mr. JAMES BURWELL, aged 22.

At his residence in the State of Mississippi, on the 3d September, Mr. NATHANIEL SMILEY, formerly of North Carolina.

At Darlington C. H. (S. C.) on Saturday night last, SAMUEL L. DUBOSE, Post Mastor at that place.

On the 17th inst. of yellow fever, Mr. JOHN SANDERFORD, formerly from Green County in this State, aged about 27 years; and on the 21st inst. HIS WIFE, of the same disease, leaving one child about 5 months old. The North Carolina papers will please copy.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

On the 20th inst., at his residence near this city, Col. NATHAN TISDALE, in the 72d year of his age. Col. T. was formerly from Newbern, N. C. but has been for many years past a highly respected citizen of this place.—*Ib.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 9.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lard,	12½
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Molasses,	30 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	21 a 25	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	65 a 75	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour, new	$4 a $5	Wheat, new	80 a
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	40
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—OCTOBER 8.

Turpentine $2 45; Tar 1 60; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 8 00; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn, 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse 45 a 50; Rice 4 00.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY

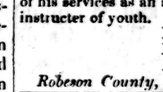
ARRIVALS.

October 1.—Brig Angeline from Boston. 2.—Brig Castel from Boston, Schr. Edward from do.

DEPARTURES.

October 2.—Schr. Henry Camerdon for Philadelphia. 4.—Brig Champion for Curraco, Brig Adamant and Schrs. Undaunted and Regulus for New York. 5.—Schrs. Joseph Gorham for New London, Robert Bruce for Charleston, J. T. Bertine for Philadelphia. 7.—Brigs Lackawana for Philadelphia, Adeline for Martinique.

Produce per Rail Road for the week past.—Turpentine, 845 bbls.; Sp. Turpentine, 4 bbls.; Tar, 24 bbls.; Lard, 5 kegs and 2 bbls.; Potatoes, 69 bushels; Meal, 90 bushels; Bacon, 5,566 lbs.; Beeswax, 100 lbs.; Cotton, 9 bales.



The Subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have again secured the invaluable services of the Rev. H. McLean as a School Teacher in the Paris Academy.—This Academy is eligibly located in the upper part of Robeson county, and is surrounded by an intelligent and virtuous people, among whom Board can be obtained for 15 or 20 Students at a low rate.

The School will open on the 1st Monday in November next. The prices per Session of five months will be $6 for Spelling and Reading; $8 for Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, and $10 for the Languages.

The Subscribers deem it unnecessary to say any thing to the public respecting the abilities of Mr. McLean, as any thing that they could say would be a commendation inadequate to their past experience of his services as an able, efficient and indefatigable instructer of youth.

DUNCAN McPHATTER,
NEILL FAIRLEY,
A. McEACHERN.

Robeson County, Oct. 5, 1839. 66-3w

Situation Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN whose whole attention for 25 years past, has been devoted to the superintendency of Factory Establishments at the North, is desirous of removing either to Virginia or North Carolina, to take the whole charge of any *Cotton Manufactory*, where such an Agent is needed.—His desire of removal to a Southern State springs from inclination, not necessity. The testimonials at his command, of character and abilities, are numerous and unexceptionable.

Gentlemen desiring his services, who can offer a compensation worthy of consideration, may obtain all the information they require by addressing Letters to A. B., Providence, Rhode-Island.

Sept. 2, 1839. 66—3t

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

POST OFFICE, WADESBOROUGH,
October 1, 1839.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in this office, to-wit:

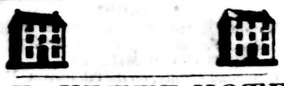
Mary Buchanan 3, Jas. Beverly, Mary Boggan, G. D. Boggan, Brown & Jacobs, Allen Carpenter, Rev. John Culpepper, sen., Sarah Childs, Benjamin Covington, N. Cochran, Clerk of the Superior Court, Burwell Copland, John K. Dixon, Dorsen Davis, Thos. C. Garrison, Alfred Galaway, Jas. H. Grace, Lucy Gulledge or Elizabeth Boggan, Dennis Grady, Joel Hammond, John Harrington, Noah Hemby 2, Rosannah Harrill, Ruth Huey, Ebben N. Ingram, Thos. Ingram, Rebecca Ingram, E. Ingram, Matilda Ingram, Dr. W. G. Jones, Jesse Jarman, Eliza Jones, Richard McBride, Charlotte D. Martin, Alex. McKay 2, Dan'l McMillan, Wm. H. Patrick, M. J. Pickett, Reddick Price, D. Rushing, Wm. Robbards, James Ross, Wm. Ricketts, John P. Rutland 2, Reason Rushing, Sheriff of Anson, Mary Smith, Allen Tye, Wm. G. Wilson, P. H. Winston 2, Peter Matthews.

W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

☞ The Augusta Chronicle (weekly,) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

E. Y.

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

OLD PORT WINE, (IN BOTTLES.)
ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER, and
6 Quarter Casks MADEIRA WINE, ("Constitution" Brand,)—
For Sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 27, 1839. 60-tf.

Just Received, and for Sale,
15 BOXES Stuart's CANDY.
SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST.
August 22, 1839.

Just received,
150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.
H. LEETE.
January 1, 1839. 26-tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.
April 16, 1839. 41tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.
April 3, 1839. 39tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15*tf*

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,

On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*, by

C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 16, 1839. 54tf

"Puff away Care."

25,000 SPANISH and American CIGARS
2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Aug. 15. 60-*tf.*

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked.) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.
December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

GREEN'S
STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Received this day per Steam Boat,

30 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
September 2, 1839. 61-tf

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

Regimental Orders.

THE OFFICERS and PRIVATES composing the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for inspection and drill.

The Commissioned Officers are ordered to appear the day previous, for exercise.

By order of the Col. Comd't.,
ELIJAH FULLER, *Adj't.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.
January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

20,000 lbs. Prime Bacon.

FOR Sale in Lots to suit purchasers.
JAMES BAKER.
Sept. 13, 1839. 63-*tf.*

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
LARGE ALMANAC
FOR 1840.

20 GROSS just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
Sept. 17, 1839. 63tf

☞ They may also be had at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

House of Entertainment.

THE Establishment, formerly occupied by A. F. Toon, Esq., of **ELIZABETHTOWN,** Bladen County, will be opened as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, on the 15th of September next, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House is in good order, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

DAVID LEWIS.

☞ The North Carolinian and Wilmington Weekly Chronicle will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the Subscriber D. L.
August 28, 1839. 60-3m

COTTON GINS.

A FEW Cotton Gins, of my own manufacture, at reduced prices. For sale at Messrs. Hall & Johnson's store, Fayetteville.

JOHN W. POWELL.
Robeson County, N. C. July 22, 1839. 55-3m.

Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL continue to sell my Morus Multicaulis Trees, of which I have about three thousand, the roots at 20 cents, and the buds at one dollar and fifty cents per hundred, (which is one dollar less than the price in this market last fall,) if applied for by the 10th of October next. I have now Trees from the bud nearly seven feet high. I will furnish Silk Worm Eggs, without charge to persons purchasing my trees; and will agree to buy of them all the merchantable cocoons made from such eggs at the Baltimore prices.

I. WETMORE.
August 15, 1839. 59-tf.

J. I. BRYAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.
Wilmington, August 1839. 58-*tf*

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

SILK AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
At Five per cent. advance on the cost for CASH.

THE Subscribers would apprise Merchants visiting the city of NEW YORK for the purchase of Goods, that, owing to the difficulty of making collections, and the high rate of exchanges, they have come to the conclusion of confining their sales hereafter exclusively to CASH.

As an inducement to purchasers, they offer their large and well selected assortment of *SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,* at FIVE per cent. advance on the cost for *cash.*

From their long experience in the business, and the facilities they have in procuring Goods at the lowest prices, purchasers may have a guarantee that their interests will be promoted by examining their stock.

ADDOMS & CUNNINGHAM,
No. 225 *Pearl, corner of Platt St., N. York.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-1m.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell that valuable Tract of Land on which he now resides, containing **562 ACRES,** with a comfortable Dwelling House, and all the necessary out-houses, on the road from Fayetteville to Greensborough, 42 miles from Fayetteville, and 1½ from Tyson's Bridge, with about 150 acres of cleared Land—the balance well timbered, and nearly all adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Oats, Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Some first rate Meadow Land, which might be made valuable in the production of Hay, as any quantity of that article can be sold for cash on the road.

Persons wishing to purchase a valuable and healthy Residence, would do well to examine the above Land, as it will be sold on accommodating terms. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, or John R. Martin, in Fayetteville.

JOSEPH M. BUCHANAN.
Moore County, Sept. 11, 1839. 62-tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by Jno. M. Dobbin, dec'd, bette known as the "Northington Ferry Plantation," embracing in all about 2260 acres, much of it in a high state of cultivation—well fenced; the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable Dwelling Houses, and other convenient out-buildings; fine water; streams, on which are now standing a Mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included, and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The Plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at Private Sale before the ensuing Fall, it will then, on further notice, be disposed of at Public Sale. Persons residing in the low country, and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable Plantation, would do well to examine this. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
July 6, 1839. 53-tf.

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-*tf.*

UNEXAMPLED
MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals,* and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!
$500,000!!
$25,000!!
6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!
2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!
3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK
LOTTERY
OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.
SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!
100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-tID

Blanks for sale at this Office.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titybes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,
Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nor, 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.
City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, Novesber 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.
E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.
January 1, 1839. 26-cow1Y

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by its cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY,
June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills,
and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Ague, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
Feb. 12, 1839.

PETERS'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

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May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

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